STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No.	MO-0137201
Owner:	Concrete Company of Springfield
Address:	P.O. Box 50685 Springfield, MO 65806
Continuing Authority:	Concrete Company of Springfield
Address:	P.O. Box 50685 Springfield, MO 65806
Facility Name:	Sherman Street Plant
Facility Address:	510 Sherman Parkway Springfield, MO 65802
Legal Description:	See page 2
UTM Coordinates:	See page 2
Receiving Stream:	See page 2
First Classified Stream and ID:	See page 2
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	See page 2

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

See page 2

This permit authorizes only discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Sections 640.013, 621.250, and 644.051.6 of the Law.

January 1, 2013
Effective Date

Sara Parker Pauley, Director, Department of Natural Resources

December 31, 2015
Expiration Date

John Madras, Director, Water Protection Program

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued):

Outfall #001 – SIC # 1422 and NAICS # 212312
This outfall is the discharge from a low curbed area at the southwest corner of the parking lot near Sherman Street which receives stormwater and wastewater from a paved parking area located west of the plant. A drain is present that recycles stormwater back to the main concrete operations area. Discharge occurs when stormwater flow exceeds the capacity of the water collection system. The outfall drainage area is one acre.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X= 475057, Y= 4118518
Receiving Stream: Jordan Creek (P) **(Losing Stream)**
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) (3374) 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 11010002-0301
Design Flow: 13,570 GPD

Outfall #002 – SIC # 1422 and NAICS # 212312
This outfall is the discharges from an aggregate pit at the east end of the aggregate piles. A concrete curb with concrete spillway was constructed to eliminate erosion potential. Stormwater from this outfall will be sampled from this spillway. Outfall drainage area is one acre.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X= 475177, Y= 4118548
Receiving Stream: Jordan Creek (P) **(Losing Stream)**
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) (3374) 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 11010002-0301
Design Flow: 13,570 GPD

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfalls #001 & 002 (Note 1)						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/quarter***	estimate
Precipitation (Outfall #001 only)	Inches	*		*	once/quarter***	24 hr. total
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr	*		*	once/quarter***	grab
pH	SU	**		**	once/quarter***	grab
Oil & Grease	mg/L	15		10	once/quarter***	grab

MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED **QUARTERLY;** THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE **APRIL 28, 2013**. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED PART I STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitoring requirement only.
** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.5-9.0 pH units.
*** See table below for quarterly sampling.

Sample discharge at least once for the months of:	Report is due:
January, February, March (1st Quarter)	April 28
April, May, June (2nd Quarter)	July 28
July, August, September (3rd Quarter)	October 28
October, November, December (4th Quarter)	January 28

Note 1 – Non-stormwater discharges shall include wastewater generated from process-related activities such as truck washing, and all dry-weather discharges from processing plants and mine pit dewatering.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

   The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

3. Water Quality Standards
   (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
   (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:
      (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
      (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
      (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
      (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
      (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

4. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

   The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
   (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
      (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
   (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

5. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

6. It is a violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law to fail to pay fees associated with this permit (644.055 RSMo).

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS cont.

7. This permit does not authorize mining activity, only water discharges that result from mining activity. A permit authorizing mining activities must be obtained from the Land Reclamation Program.

8. This permit does not authorize discharges of waste material, such as concrete and water from washing of concrete delivery trucks, into waters of the state. This permit does not authorize discharges to waters of the state from any location other than the outfalls described on page one of this permit. Waste concrete from delivery trucks shall be washed into a dedicated shallow depression or other device designed to capture the concrete and allow it to dry. Washing waste concrete into waters of the state or in a location where it is likely to enter waters of the state, such as a drainage ditch, is prohibited by State Law and Regulations (644.051 RSMo, 10 CSR 20-6.010).

9. Non-stormwater discharges are those caused by something other than storm water runoff and include mine pit dewatering, vehicle and equipment wash water and all dry-weather discharges from processing plants. This permit does not authorize the discharge of waters with added detergents, acids, caustics, solvents, or other additives.

10. Stormwater samples shall be collected within the first 60 minutes of storm events of 0.1 inches or greater, that result in a discharge. If a discharge does not occur during the reporting period, the permittee shall submit a report of no discharge to the Department. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

11. Permittee shall provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent pollution to waters of the state and comply with the effluent limitations and other permit conditions. This may require the construction of properly designed sediment basins or other treatment structures. The permittee shall not allow mined material or overburden to enter waters of the state.

12. If vehicle or equipment washing/rinsing is conducted at the facility or other similar process wastewater is generated, permittee shall treat the resulting wastewater prior to discharge to waters of the state in order to meet the effluent limitations and other permit conditions.

13. This permit authorizes operation of asphalt or concrete batch plants within the quarry property, if such batch plants will discharge to an existing outfall. If the facility desires to establish a new outfall, this permit must be modified.

14. Discharges from locations other than the locations identified on Page 2 of 7 of this permit are prohibited.

15. If dumping or disposal of waste concrete, waste asphalt, waste clay or glass products, or waste rock is conducted at the facility, permittee shall prevent the material from entering waters of the state. Any resulting wastewater or leachate from these activities must be treated prior to discharge. Discharging these materials into waters of the state during off site activities is also prohibited.

16. Permittee shall prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment maintenance, or warehousing activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.

17. Permittee shall provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.

18. Permittee shall store all paint, solvents, petroleum products, petroleum waste products, and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to storm water, or provide other prescribed BMP's such as plastic lids, portable spill pans or containment to prevent the commingling of storm water with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Permittee shall provide spill prevention, control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.

19. Permittee shall designate an individual as responsible for environmental matters at the facility who will serve as a contact for the Department. Permittee shall notify the Department in writing of a personnel change for this position. One individual may be the contact for multiple facilities so long as that person can effectively communicate with the Department on every facility.

20. Permittee shall maintain records of all pumped discharges that enter surface waters of the state. These records must include an estimate of the volume, the date and time(s), and the location of each discharge.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS cont.

21. Permittee shall provide for inspection by facility staff, at least once per month, of all storm water pollution prevention structures, storm water and wastewater treatment structures, and of the facility in general to ensure that structures are properly maintained and effective, and that any Best Management Practices are continually implemented and effective. Inspections must be documented in the form of a written report or checklist. The reports must note any spills, leaks, or maintenance needs of any of the structures or practices. The reports must also describe action taken to correct or repair deficiencies. Areas of a quarry that have been permanently or temporarily stabilized need only be inspected once per year. Monthly inspections shall continue if the stabilized area is re-disturbed for any reason. Written records of inspections must be kept onsite and made available to the Department upon request.

22. Stormwater discharge monitoring is not required of areas stabilized by a durable non-erosive surface, such as hauling roads that are completely covered with gravel. Monitoring or further improvements may be required if Department staff determine that the improvements are not adequate to protect water quality. Storm water monitoring is not required at areas that have been re-vegetated, nor at areas that were never subjected to mining activities. Storm water monitoring is required of storm water runoff from un-vegetated piles of overburden, product stockpiles, soil stockpiles, or other disturbed areas.

23. The permittee shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be prepared and implemented within 90 days of permit issuance. The SWPPP must be kept on-site and should not be sent to DNR unless specifically requested. The SWPPP must be reviewed and updated, if needed, every five (5) years or as site conditions change. The permittee shall select, install, use, operate, and maintain the Best Management Practices prescribed in the SWPPP in accordance with the concepts and methods described in the following document:

    Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009.
    The SWPPP must include the following:
    (a) A listing of specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) and a narrative explaining how BMPs will be implemented to control and minimize the amount of potential contaminants that may enter storm water. Minimum BMPs are listed in SPECIAL CONDITIONS #25.
    (b) The SWPPP must include a schedule for twice per month site inspections and brief written reports. The inspections must include observation and evaluation of BMP effectiveness. Deficiencies must be corrected within seven (7) days and the actions taken to correct the deficiencies shall be included with the written report, including photographs. Any corrective measure that necessitates major construction may also need a construction permit. Inspection reports must be kept on site with the SWPPP and maintained for a period of five (5) years. These must be made available to DNR personnel upon request.
    (c) A provision for designating an individual to be responsible for environmental matters.
    (d) A provision for providing training to all personnel involved in material handling and storage, and housekeeping of maintenance and cleaning areas. Proof of training shall be submitted on request of DNR.

24. An individual shall be designated by the permittee as responsible for environmental matters. Staff of the permitted facility shall inspect, on workdays, any structures that function to prevent pollution of storm water or to remove pollutants from storm water and of the facility in general to ensure that any Best Management Practices are continually implemented and effective.

25. Permittee shall adhere to the following minimum Best Management Practices:
    (a) Prevent the spillage or loss of fluids, oil, grease, fuel, etc. from vehicle maintenance, equipment cleaning, or warehouse activities and thereby prevent the contamination of storm water from these substances.
    (b) Provide collection facilities and arrange for proper disposal of waste products including but not limited to petroleum waste products, and solvents.
    (c) Store all paint, solvents, petroleum products and petroleum waste products (except fuels), and storage containers (such as drums, cans, or cartons) so that these materials are not exposed to storm water or provide other prescribed BMP's such as plastic lids and/or portable spill pans to prevent the commingling of storm water with container contents. Commingled water may not be discharged under this permit. Provide spill prevention control, and/or management sufficient to prevent any spills of these pollutants from entering waters of the state. Any containment system used to implement this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall also prevent the contamination of groundwater.
    (d) Provide good housekeeping practices on the site to keep trash from entry into waters of the state.
    (e) Provide sediment and erosion control sufficient to prevent or control sediment loss off of the property. This could include the use of straw bales, silt fences, or sediment basins, if needed, to comply with effluent limits.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS cont.

26. The following Benchmarks are considered necessary to protect existing water quality and should not be exceeded during discharges resulting from a precipitation event exceeding 0.1 inches during a 24-hour period. The BMPs at the facility should be designed to meet this Benchmark during rainfall events up to the 10-year, 24-hour rain event. The Benchmark does not constitute numeric effluent limitations. **A benchmark exceedance alone, therefore, is not a permit violation**. If a sample exceeds a benchmark concentration a review of the facilities SWPPP and BMPs shall take place to determine whether Corrective Action is needed to reduce that pollutant in the stormwater discharge. This evaluation must be kept on file with the SWPPP. Failure to evaluate and improve BMPs to address a Benchmark Limitation exceedance is a permit violation.

BENCHMARK TABLE: OUTFALLS #001 & #002

Parameter	Daily Maximum Effluent Limitations
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	120 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	100 mg/L
Settleable Solids (SS)	1.5 mL/L/hr

27. The purpose of the SWPPP and the BMPs listed herein is the prevention of pollution of waters of the state. A deficiency of a BMP means it was not effective in preventing pollution [10 CSR 20-2.010(56)] of waters of the state, and corrective actions means the facility took steps to eliminate the deficiency.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
FACT SHEET
FOR THE PURPOSE OF NEW SITE SPECIFIC APPLICATION
OF
MO-0137201
SHERMAN STREET PLANT

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act" Section 402 Public Law 92-500 as amended) established the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. This program regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into the waters of the United States, and the release of storm water from certain point sources. All such discharges are unlawful without a permit (Section 301 of the "Clean Water Act"). After a permit is obtained, a discharge not in compliance with all permit terms and conditions is unlawful. Missouri State Operating Permits (MSOPs) are issued by the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (Department) under an approved program, operating in accordance with federal and state laws (Federal "Clean Water Act" and "Missouri Clean Water Law" Section 644 as amended). MSOPs are issued for a period of five (5) years unless otherwise specified.

As per [40 CFR Part 124.8(a)] and [10 CSR 20-6.020(1)2.] a Factsheet shall be prepared to give pertinent information regarding the applicable regulations, rationale for the development of effluent limitations and conditions, and the public participation process for the Missouri State Operating Permit (operating permit) listed below.

A Factsheet is not an enforceable part of an operating permit.

This Factsheet is for an Industrial Facility.

Part I – Facility Information

Facility Type: IND
Facility SIC Code(s): 1422

Facility Description:
Conco Company of Springfield has had a General Permit since February 1999 and other State Operating Permits since July 1989. Kevin Hess of the Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources has requested the facility on his April 11, 2012 letter to apply for a site-specific discharge permit and terminate the existing general permit for this facility as a result of an inspection that revealed the discharges from the facility were within the 300-foot boundary of a losing stream, among other issues noted.

The Sherman Street facility is a concrete production site encompassing approx. 4 acres located in downtown Springfield, MO. It is a dry batch concrete plant that is capable of producing 150 cubic yards of concrete per hour. The dry batch plant process includes metering aggregate, sand, cement, fly ash, water, and chemical agents such as calcium chloride into cement trucks. Aggregate materials are stored in uncovered piles on site. All fine-grained material (cement and fly ash) is delivered and handled by pneumatic transport. All non-aggregate materials are stored on-site beneath covered and enclosed containers or structures completely isolated from rainfall. All was water and chemicals are contained within plant buildings with spill containment, floor drains, and two wastewater containment pits. All process water flows to a single wastewater storage pit south and adjacent to the main plant building. Water from this pit is recovered in trucks and transported to the facility's wash-down area where wastewater is further settled to remove particulate matter and discharged to the City of Springfield WWTF. Except for extreme storm events, there are not routine or periodic discharges of wastewater from the facility.

SIC #1422—Crushed and Broken Limestone
-Establishments primarily engaged in mining or quarrying crushed and broken limestone, including related rocks, such as dolomite, cement rock, marl, travertine, and calcareous tufa. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in the grinding or pulverizing of limestone.

Have any changes occurred at this facility or in the receiving water body that effects effluent limit derivation?
☒ - Yes; The Department conducted a compliance inspection on January 26. 2012. The outcome of the inspection required the facility to obtain a site specific operating permit.

Application Date: 6/18/12
Expiration Date: 10/5/16
Last Inspection: 1/26/12 In Compliance☐; Non-Compliance ☒

OUTFALL(S) TABLE:

OUTFALL	DESIGN FLOW (CFS)	TREATMENT LEVEL	EFFLUENT TYPE	DISTANCE TO CLASSIFIED SEGMENT (MI)
#001	0.02	IND/BMP	Stormwater, trucks and surface washing	0
#002	0.02	IND/BMP	Stormwater, trucks and surface washing	0

Outfall #001 – SIC # 1422 and NAICS # 212312
This outfall is the discharge from a low curbed area at the southwest corner of the parking lot near Sherman Street which receives stormwater and wastewater from a paved parking area located west of the plant. A drain is present that recycles stormwater back to the main concrete operations area. Discharge occurs when stormwater flow exceeds the capacity of the water collection system. The outfall drainage area is one acre.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X= 475057, Y= 4118518
Receiving Stream: Jordan Creek (P) **(Losing Stream)**
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) (3374) 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 11010002-0301
Design Flow: 13,570 GPD

Outfall #002 – SIC # 1422 and NAICS # 212312
This outfall is the discharges from an aggregate pit at the east end of the aggregate piles. A concrete curb with concrete spillway was constructed to eliminate erosion potential. Stormwater from this outfall will be sampled from this spillway. Outfall drainage area is one acre.

Legal Description: SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 13, T29N, R22W, Greene County
UTM Coordinates: X= 475177, Y= 4118548
Receiving Stream: Jordan Creek (P) **(Losing Stream)**
First Classified Stream and ID: Jordan Creek (P) (3374) 303(d)
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.: 11010002-0301
Design Flow: 13,570 GPD

Receiving Water Body's Water Quality & Facility Performance History:
Jordan Creek is a losing stream. Location of Impaired Segment: from the confluence with James River upstream approximately 18 miles and including 3.8 miles of Jordan Creek from its confluence with Wilson Creek (CSR, 2008). Identified Source on 303(d) List: Urban nonpoint sources; Pollutant is unknown. For more information on the Jordan Creek TMDL condition, please visit http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/2375-wilsons-3374-jordan-cks-record.htm

Comments:
The Department conducted a compliance inspection on January 26. 2012. The outcome of the inspection determined that the facility required a site specific operating permit. The facility claimed that the Department had previously determined that a site specific permit was no necessary for the operations at the facility, which resulted in termination and the issuance of a general permit. Unfortunately, according to the Department's paper file of the facility, there is no evidence that the Department recommended the change, and the reason for allowing the facility to change their permit from "site specific to general" in 1996 could not be determined. Moreover, the general operating permit "Applicability" section on page 3 of the facility's current general permit "does not authorize storm or non-stormwater discharges within 300 feet of wetlands or waters that have been identified as losing streams".

Although prior geohydrologic evaluations of the Jordan Creek found that the stream exhibits losing characteristics, the Department conducted another review on February 9, 2012 to ensure accuracy of the prior evaluations. The new evaluation confirmed the losing nature of the stream in the area of the facility's discharge. A copy of the evaluation was given to the facility for their record.

Ms. Carrie Lamb with the City of Springfield has conducted sampling of the discharge from the Sherman Street Plant in accordance with the City's MS4. The results of the MS4 sampling during rain events have shown exceedance of the benchmarks set forth in the current MSOP for Conco Quarry- Sherman Street Plant.

DATE	BOD	COD	pH	TSS
3/24/09	6	125	10.5	220
4/22/10	10	200	11.19	130
DATE	**TDS**	**N + N**	**TKN**	**DP**
3/24/09	160	0.61	1.59	0.09
4/22/10	720	4.56	2.99	<0.01
DATE	**TP**	**O & G**	**E. COLI**	**HARDNESS**
3/24/09	0.19	<10	20	436
4/22/10	0.14	<10	<10	546
DATE	**CR**	**CU**	**PB**	**NI**
3/24/09	26.7	16.4	<15	<10
4/22/10	49.9	28	<15	<10
DATE	**AG**	**ZN**	**MICROTOX**	
3/24/09	<5	54.9	64.4	
4/22/10	<5	16	6.69	

Parameters are measured in mg/L, except metals are in µg/L, E. coli is CFU/100 mL, and Microtox is % (EC50). The lower the Microtox %, the more toxic.

The Sherman Street Plant's discharge monitoring report (DMR) from February 1, 2007 to July 1, 2012 showed NO DISCHARGE 80% of the time.

Sampling will no longer be conducted from sites upstream and downstream of the Sherman Street Plant. This permit does not authorize discharges to waters of the state from any location other than the outfalls described on page 2 of the permit.

Part II – Operator Certification Requirements

As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(8) Terms and Conditions of a Permit], permittees shall operate and maintain facilities to comply with the Missouri Clean Water Law and applicable permit conditions and regulations. Operators or supervisors of operations at regulated wastewater treatment facilities shall be certified in accordance with [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)] and any other applicable state law or regulation. As per [10 CSR 20-9.020(2)(A)], requirements for operation by certified personnel shall apply to all wastewater treatment systems, if applicable, as listed below:

☒ Not Applicable;
This facility is not required to have a certified operator.

Part III – Receiving Stream Information

APPLICABLE DESIGNATIONS OF WATERS OF THE STATE:
As per Missouri's Effluent Regulations [10 CSR 20-7.015], the waters of the state are divided into the below listed seven (7) categories. Each category lists effluent limitations for specific parameters, which are presented in each outfall's Effluent Limitation Table and further discussed in the Derivation & Discussion of Limits section.

Losing [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)]: ☒

10 CSR 20-7.031 Missouri Water Quality Standards, the Department defines the Clean Water Commission water quality objectives in terms of "water uses to be maintained and the criteria to protect those uses." The receiving stream and/or 1st classified receiving stream's beneficial water uses to be maintained are located in the Receiving Stream Table located below in accordance with [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)].

RECEIVING STREAM(S) TABLE:

WATERBODY NAME	CLASS	WBID	DESIGNATED USES*	12-DIGIT HUC**
Jordan Creek	P	3374	LWW, AQL, WBC-B	11010002-0301

* - Irrigation (IRR), Livestock & Wildlife Watering (LWW), Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (AQL), Cool Water Fishery(CLF), Cold Water Fishery (CDF), Whole Body Contact Recreation (WBC), Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Industrial (IND), Groundwater (GRW).
** - Hydrological Unit Code

RECEIVING STREAM(S) LOW-FLOW VALUES TABLE:

RECEIVING STREAM (U, C, P)	LOW-FLOW VALUES (CFS)		
	1Q10	7Q10	30Q10
Jordan Creek (P)	0.1	0.1	1.0

MIXING CONSIDERATIONS
Mixing Zone: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].
Zone of Initial Dilution: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(b)].

RECEIVING STREAM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

No receiving water monitoring requirements recommended at this time.

Part IV – Rationale and Derivation of Effluent Limitations & Permit Conditions

ALTERNATIVE EVALUATIONS FOR NEW FACILITIES:
As per [10 CSR 20-7.015(4)(A)], discharges to losing streams shall be permitted only after other alternatives including land application, discharges to a gaining stream and connection to a regional wastewater treatment facility have been evaluated and determined to be unacceptable for environmental and/or economic reasons.

☒ Not Applicable;
The facility does not discharge to a Losing Stream as defined by [10 CSR 20-2.010(36)] & [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(N)], or is an existing facility.

ANTI-BACKSLIDING:
A provision in the Federal Regulations [CWA §303(d)(4); CWA §402(c); 40 CFR Part 122.44(I)] that requires a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions.

☒ - All limits in this operating permit are at least as protective as those previously established; therefore, backsliding does not apply.

ANTIDEGRADATION:
In accordance with Missouri's Water Quality Standard [10 CSR 20-7.031(2)], the Department is to document by means of Antidegradation Review that the use of a water body's available assimilative capacity is justified. Degradation is justified by documenting the socio-economic importance of a discharging activity after determining the necessity of the discharge.

☒ - New and/or expanded discharge, no degradation proposed and no further review necessary

AREA-WIDE WASTE TREATMENT MANAGEMENT & CONTINUING AUTHORITY:
As per [10 CSR 20-6.010(3)(B)], …An applicant may utilize a lower preference continuing authority by submitting, as part of the application, a statement waiving preferential status from each existing higher preference authority, providing the waiver does not conflict with any area-wide management plan approved under section 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act or any other regional sewage service and treatment plan approved for higher preference authority by the Department.

BIOSOLIDS & SEWAGE SLUDGE:
Biosolids are solid materials resulting from domestic wastewater treatment that meet federal and state criteria for beneficial uses (i.e. fertilizer). Sewage sludge is solids, semi-solids, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works; including but not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screening generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Additional information regarding biosolids and sludge is located at the following web address: http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/pub/index.html, items WQ422 through WQ449.

☒ Not applicable;
This condition is not applicable to the permittee for this facility.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT:
Enforcement is the action taken by the Water Protection Program (WPP) to bring an entity into compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or any terms and conditions of an operating permit. The primary purpose of the enforcement activity in the WPP is to resolve violations and return the entity to compliance.

☒ Not Applicable;
The permittee/facility is not currently under Water Protection Program enforcement action.

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM:
The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works [40 CFR Part 403.3(q)].

Pretreatment programs are required at any POTW (or combination of POTW operated by the same authority) and/or municipality with a total design flow greater than 5.0 MGD and receiving industrial wastes that interfere with or pass through the treatment works or are otherwise subject to the pretreatment standards. Pretreatment programs can also be required at POTWs/municipals with a design flow less than 5.0 MGD if needed to prevent interference with operations or pass through.

Several special conditions pertaining to the permittee's pretreatment program may be included in the permit, and are as follows:
- Implementation and enforcement of the program,
- Annual pretreatment report submittal,
- Submittal of list of industrial users,
- Technical evaluation of need to establish local limitations, and
- Submittal of the results of the evaluation

☒ Not Applicable;
The permittee, at this time, is not required to have a Pretreatment Program or does not have an approved pretreatment program.

REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA):
Federal regulation [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(i)] requires effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above narrative or numeric water quality standard.

In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(iii)] if the permit writer determines that any give pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the WQS, the permit must contain effluent limits for that pollutant.

☒ Not Applicable;
A RPA was not conducted for this facility.

REMOVAL EFFICIENCY:
Removal efficiency is a method by which the Federal Regulations define Secondary Treatment and Equivalent to Secondary Treatment, which applies to Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day (BOD_5) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)/municipals.

☒ Not Applicable;

Influent monitoring is not being required to determine percent removal.

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSO) AND INFLOW AND INFILTRATION (I&I):
Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are defined as an untreated or partially treated sewage release are considered bypassing under state regulation [10 CSR 20-2.010(11)] and should not be confused with the federal definition of bypass. SSO's have a variety of causes including blockages, line breaks, and sewer defects that allow excess storm water and ground water to (1) enter and overload the collection system, and (2) overload the treatment facility. Additionally, SSO's can be also be caused by lapses in sewer system operation and maintenance, inadequate sewer design and construction, power failures, and vandalism. SSOs also include overflows out of manholes and onto city streets, sidewalks, and other terrestrial locations.

Additionally, Missouri RSMo §644.026.1 mandates that the Department require proper maintenance and operation of treatment facilities and sewer systems and proper disposal of residual waste from all such facilities.

☒ Not applicable;
This facility is not required to develop or implement a program for maintenance and repair of the collection system; however, it is a violation of Missouri State Environmental Laws and Regulations to allow untreated wastewater to discharge to waters of the state.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE (SOC):
A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, its implementing regulations, and/or the terms and conditions of an operating permit.

☒ Not Applicable;
There is no SOC for this permit.

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP):
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k) *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when: (1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities: (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges; (3) Numeric effluent limitations are infeasible; or (4) the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

In accordance with the EPA's *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Industrial Operators*, (Document number EPA 833-B-09-002) [published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in February 2009], BMPs are measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering (regarding this operating permit) waters of the state. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure.

Additionally in accordance with the Storm Water Management, a SWPPP is a series of steps and activities to (1) identify sources of pollution or contamination, and (2) select and carry out actions which prevent or control the pollution of storm water discharges.

☒ Applicable;
A SWPPP shall be developed and implemented for each site and shall incorporate required practices identified by the Department with jurisdiction, incorporate erosion control practices specific to site conditions, and provide for maintenance and adherence to the plan.

VARIANCE:
As per the Missouri Clean Water Law § 644.061.4, variances shall be granted for such period of time and under such terms and conditions as shall be specified by the commission in its order. The variance may be extended by affirmative action of the commission. In no event shall the variance be granted for a period of time greater than is reasonably necessary for complying with the Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141 or any standard, rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Missouri Clean Water Law §§644.006 to 644.141.

☒ Not Applicable;
This operating permit is not drafted under premises of a petition for variance.

WASTELOAD ALLOCATIONS (WLA) FOR LIMITS:
As per [10 CSR 20-2.010(78)], the amount of pollutant each discharger is allowed by the Department to release into a given stream after the Department has determined total amount of pollutant that may be discharged into that stream without endangering its water quality.

☒ Not Applicable;

Wasteload allocations were not calculated.

WLA MODELING:
There are two general types of effluent limitations, technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) and water quality based effluent limits (WQBELs). If TBELs do not provide adequate protection for the receiving waters, then WQBEL must be used.

☒ Not Applicable;
A WLA study was either not submitted or determined not applicable by Department staff.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:
Per [10 CSR 20-7.031(3)], General Criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. Additionally, [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)] directs the Department to establish in each NPDES permit to include conditions to achieve water quality established under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, including State narrative criteria for water quality.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY (WET) TEST:
A WET test is a quantifiable method of determining if a discharge from a facility may be causing toxicity to aquatic life by itself, in combination with or through synergistic responses when mixed with receiving stream water.

☒ Not Applicable;
At this time, the permittee is not required to conduct WET test for this facility.

40 CFR 122.41(M) - BYPASSES:
The federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 402 prohibits wastewater dischargers from "bypassing" untreated or partially treated sewage (wastewater) beyond the headworks. A bypass, which includes blending, is defined as an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)]. Additionally, Missouri regulation 10 CSR 20-2.010(11) defines a bypass as the diversion of wastewater from any portion of wastewater treatment facility or sewer system to waters of the state. Only under exceptional and specified limitations do the federal regulations allow for a facility to bypass some or all of the flow from its treatment process. Bypasses are prohibited by the CWA unless a permittee can meet all of the criteria listed in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A), (B), & (C). Any bypasses from this facility are subject to the reporting required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) and per Missouri's Standard Conditions I, Section B, part 2.b. Additionally, Anticipated Bypasses include bypasses from peak flow basins or similar devices designed for peak wet weather flows.

☒ Not Applicable;
This facility does not bypass.

303(d) LIST & TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD (TMDL):
Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that each state identify waters that are not meeting water quality standards and for which adequate water pollution controls have not been required. Water quality standards protect such beneficial uses of water as whole body contact (such as swimming), maintaining fish and other aquatic life, and providing drinking water for people, livestock and wildlife. The 303(d) list helps state and federal agencies keep track of waters that are impaired but not addressed by normal water pollution control programs.

A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a body of water can absorb before its water quality is affected. If a water body is determined to be impaired as listed on the 303(d) list, then a watershed management plan will be developed that shall include the TMDL calculation

☒ Applicable;
Jordan Creek is listed on the 2011 Missouri 303(d) List for unknown pollutant. http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/tmdl/2375-wilsons-3374-jordan-cks-record.htm

Part V – Effluent Limits Determination

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: ***Outfall #001***

PARAMETER	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	*		*	NO	*
PRECIPITATION	INCHES	*		*	NEW	****
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	MG/L	*		*	NEW	****
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	*		*	YES	70/70
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS	ML/L/HR	*		*	YES	1.5/10
PH	SU	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	NO	6.5-9.0
OIL & GREASE (MG/L)	MG/L	15		10	NO	15/10

* - Monitoring requirement only.
**** -Parameter not previously been established.

OUTFALL #001 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Flow**. In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.

- **Precipitation.** This parameter has been added as a monitoring requirement only.

- **Benchmarks.** The effluent test of the facility showed concentrations of conventional pollutants. Benchmarks for stormwater discharges have been developed for COD, TSS, and SS for this permit. Sampling of benchmark pollutants serves as a means to assess the stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) effectiveness as required in the SWPPP.

- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** The test results provided by the City of Springfield from the discharge taken from the site yielded concentrations for COD of 125 mg/L and 200 mg/L on 3/24/09 and 4/22/10, respectively. A benchmark effluent limitation of 120 mg/L daily maximum has been established.

- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** A benchmark effluent limitation of 100 mg/L daily maximum has been established. These limits are achievable by the facility as demonstrated in their 5-year discharge monitoring report and expanded effluent testing.

- **Settleable Solids.** A benchmark effluent limitation of 1.5 mL/L/hr daily maximum has been established. These limits are achievable by the facility as demonstrated in their 5-year discharge monitoring report and expanded effluent testing.

- **pH**. Water contaminants shall not cause the pH to be outside the range of 6.5-9.0 standard pH units {10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E).

- **Oil & Grease**. Effluent limitations of 10 mg/L monthly average and 15 mg/L daily maximum for this conventional pollutant have been retained from previous state operating permit for protection of aquatic life.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS TABLE: ***Outfall #002***

PARAMETER	UNIT	DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MODIFIED	PREVIOUS PERMIT LIMITATIONS
FLOW	MGD	*		*	NO	*
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	MG/L	*		*	NEW	****
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	MG/L	*		*	YES	70/70
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS	ML/L/HR	*		*	YES	1.5/10
PH	SU	6.5-9.0		6.5-9.0	NO	6.5-9.0
OIL & GREASE (MG/L)	MG/L	15		10	NO	15/10

* - Monitoring requirement only.
**** -Parameter not previously been established.

OUTFALL #002 – DERIVATION AND DISCUSSION OF LIMITS:

- **Flow**. In accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44(i)(1)(ii)] the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall is needed to assure compliance with permitted effluent limitations. If the permittee is unable to obtain effluent flow, then it is the responsibility of the permittee to inform the Department, which may require the submittal of an operating permit modification.

- **Benchmarks.** The effluent test of the facility showed concentrations of conventional pollutants. Benchmarks for stormwater discharges have been developed for COD, TSS, and SS for this permit. Sampling of benchmark pollutants serves as a means to assess the stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) effectiveness as required in the SWPPP.

- **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** The test results provided by the City of Springfield from the discharge taken from the site yielded concentrations for COD of 125 mg/L and 200 mg/L on 3/24/09 and 4/22/10, respectively. A benchmark effluent limitation of 120 mg/L daily maximum has been established.

- **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** A benchmark effluent limitation of 100 mg/L daily maximum has been established. These limits are achievable by the facility as demonstrated in their 5-year discharge monitoring report and expanded effluent testing.

- **Settleable Solids.** A benchmark effluent limitation of 1.5 mL/L/hr daily maximum has been established. These limits are achievable by the facility as demonstrated in their 5-year discharge monitoring report and expanded effluent testing.

- **pH**. Water contaminants shall not cause the pH to be outside the range of 6.5-9.0 standard pH units {10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E).

- **Oil & Grease**. Effluent limitations of 10 mg/L monthly average and 15 mg/L daily maximum for this conventional pollutant have been retained from previous state operating permit for protection of aquatic life.

Part VI - Finding of Affordability

Pursuant to Section 644.145, RSMo., the Department is required to determine whether a permit or decision is affordable and makes a finding of affordability for certain permitting and enforcement decisions. This requirement applies to discharges from combined or separate sanitary sewer systems or publically-owned treatment works.

☒ Not Applicable;
The Department is not required to determine findings of affordability because the facility is not a **combined or separate sanitary sewer system for a publically-owned treatment works.**

Part VII – Administrative Requirements

On the basis of preliminary staff review and the application of applicable standards and regulations, the Department, as administrative agent for the Missouri Clean Water Commission, proposes to issue a permit(s) subject to certain effluent limitations, schedules, and special conditions contained herein and within the operating permit. The proposed determinations are tentative pending public comment.

PERMIT SYNCHRONIZATION:
The Department of Natural Resources is currently undergoing a synchronization process for operating permits. Permits are normally issued on a five-year term, but to achieve synchronization many permits will need to be issued for less than the full five years allowed by regulation. The intent is that all permits within a watershed will move through the Watershed Based Management (WBM) cycle together will all expire in the same fiscal year. This will allow further streamlining by placing multiple permits within a smaller geographic area on public notice simultaneously, thereby reducing repeated administrative efforts. This will also allow the Department to explore a watershed based permitting effort at some point in the future.

This permit will expire on **December 31, 2015** in order to meet the permit synchronization goals.

PUBLIC NOTICE:
The Department shall give public notice that a draft permit has been prepared and its issuance is pending. Additionally, public notice will be issued if a public hearing is to be held because of a significant degree of interest in and water quality concerns related to a draft permit. No public notice is required when a request for a permit modification or termination is denied; however, the requester and permittee must be notified of the denial in writing.

The Department must issue public notice of a pending operating permit or of a new or reissued statewide general permit. The public comment period is the length of time not less than 30 days following the date of the public notice which interested persons may written comments about the proposed permit.

For persons wanting to submit comments regarding this proposed operating permit, then please refer to the Public Notice page located at the front of this draft operating permit. The Public Notice page gives direction on how and where to submit appropriate comments.

☒ - The Public Notice period for this operating permit is tentatively scheduled to begin in October 2012.

The Public Notice period for this operating permit was from October 26, 2012 to November 26, 2012. Responses to the Public Notice of this operating permit do not warrant the modification of effluent limits and/or the terms and conditions of this permit.

Comment:

The proposed draft permit for Concrete Company of Springfield is less protective of the environmental (backsliding) than the current general permit. Discharges from the facility are a combination of storm water and non-storm water discharges. Why does the facility only have monitoring for Total Suspended Solids and Settleable Solids? The current general permit MO-G490642, has a TSS limit of 70 mg/L daily max. 70 mg/L monthly average and settleable solids limit of 1.5mg/L 1.0 mg/L monthly average for non-storm water discharges. The current general permit, MO-G490642 has a benchmark of 1.0 mg/L for settleable solids whereas the draft permit has

a benchmark of 1.5 mg/L. According to 10 CSR 20-7.015 discharges to losing stream shall be equal or less than 15 mg/L monthly average 20 mg/L weekly average for Total Suspended Solids.

With the facility's close proximity to the losing stream and the history of past effluent violations, including TSS, limits should be placed in the operating permit.
Sherman Street Plant
Page #11, Fact Sheet

Response:

10 CSR 20-7.015(4)(B)(2) states that,
(B) If the Department agrees to allow a release to a losing stream, the permit will be written using the limitations contained in subsections (4)(B) and (C) of this rule. Discharges from **wastewater treatment facilities which receive primarily domestic waste or from POTWs** permitted under this section shall undergo treatment sufficient to conform to the following limitations:
2. TSS equal to or less than a monthly average of fifteen milligrams per liter (15 mg/L) and a weekly average of twenty milligrams per liter (20 mg/L).

The 15 mg/L monthly average and 20 mg/L weekly average pertains to POTWs. For stormwater associated with industrial activities, we utilize the EPA's Multi-sector General Permit as a guide when determining limits (numeric or benchmark). 80% of the time, the facility reported No Discharge. There is not enough data to conclude that a numeric limitation is needed for this permit cycle; hence, a benchmark requirement of 100 mg/L daily maximum for TSS and 1.5 mL/L daily maximum for SS has been established.

Sherman Street Plant in Springfield with SIC # 1422 is under Sector J of the MSGP.

Table 8.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities.

Table 8.J-1 identifies benchmarks that apply to the specific subsectors of Sector J. These benchmarks apply to both your primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe your site activities. **Table 8.J-1.**

Subsector (You may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)	**Parameter**	**Benchmark Monitoring Concentration**
Subsector J1. Sand and Gravel Mining (SIC **1442**, 1446)	Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	0.68 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	**100 mg/L**
Subsector J2. Dimension and Crushed Stone and Nonmetallic Minerals (except fuels) (SIC 1411, **1422**-1429, 1481, 1499)	**Total Suspended Solids (TSS)**	**100 mg/L**

DATE OF FACT SHEET: NOVEMBER 29, 2012

COMPLETED BY:

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